

GEMPEL', V. V.

GEMPEL', V. V.: "The history of the medical-sanitary service among the workers of industrial enterprises of the city of Podol'sk, Moscow Oblast, over a period of 70 years" (1876-1945). Moscow, 1955. Min Health USSR. Central Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of MEDICAL Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955

BRIKMAN, V.G.; GEMPEL', V.V.

Organization of the medical and health service of industrial enterprises
connected with a city hospital. Zdrav.Rus.Fed. 1 no.7:5-8 J1 '57.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Podol'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No. 1 (glavnyy vrach V.G. Brikmán)
Moskovskoy oblasti.
(PODOL'SK--INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

GENERAL, V.V.

~~Health Day in Podol'sk. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.7:28-30 J1'58~~
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Podol'skim goradrazvedelca.
(PODOL'SK--HEALTH EDUCATION)

GEMPEL', V.V.; BAKANOVSKIY, K.A. (Podol'sk)

Organization of medical care in shops with the new equipment. 01g.
truda i prof.sab. 3 no.5:49 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(PODOLSK--INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

GEMPEL', Y.V., kand.med.nauk (Podol'sk)

Little house on the Pakhra River. Zdorov'e 5 no.4:8 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(LEVIN, VLADIMIR IL'ICH, 1870-1924--HOMES AND HAUNTS)

GEMPEL', V. V., kand. med. nauk

Forms of the relation of production to physicians of a city
hospital. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 6 no.6:28-30 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo vracha Podol'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.

(~~PODOLSK~~—INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

Gempelle, Antonin

2

✓ 7241* (Czech.) Oxygen Analysis by Physical Methods. An-
alyza O₂ fyzikálními metodami. Antonin Gempelle. Elektro-
technický Obzor, v. 46, Jan. 1957, p. 62-66.
Possible applications of magnetic analyzers in industrial opera-
tions are surveyed.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12090.

Author : Gemperle, Antonin.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Magnetic Analyzer of Oxygen.

Orig Pub: Slaboprudy obzer, 1958, 19, No 1, 30-36.

Abstract: The construction and results are considered of
experiments with a thermomagnetic gas analyzer
used by the REGULA Enterprise for determining O₂.
-- Ye. Stefanovskiy.

Card 1/1

GEMPERLE, Antonin

Comments on equipment for vacuum induction melting of small quantity of metals. Hut listy 16 no.6:424-427 Je '61.

1. Fysikalni ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

GEMPERLE, A.

Preparing thin metal foils from Fe-Si single crystals for transmission electron microscopy. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.1:62-65 '63.

1. Fyzikalni ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

GEMPERLE, RICHARD

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Magnetism. Experimental Methods of Magnetism. F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 6828

Author : Kaczer, Jan., Gemperle, Richard

Title : Vibrating Permalloy Probe for the Investigation of Magnetic Fields.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1956, 6, No 1, 43 - 54

Abstract : See Referat Zhurnal - Fizika, 1956, 34901

Card : 1/1

Czechoslovakia/Magnetism - Experimental Methods of Magnetism, F-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34901

Author: Kaczer, Jan, Gemperle, Richard

Institution: Institute of Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences

Title: Vibrating Permalloy Probe for Mapping Magnetic Fields

Original

Periodicals: Czechoslovak Phys. Jl., 1956, 6, No 2, 173-184; English; Russian resumé

Abstract: A detailed description is given of an instrument to plot the magnetic field on the surface of a ferromagnetic material. Certain properties of the instrument, based on calibration data, are demonstrated. Examples of using a probe to obtain the location of the domains in silicon steel are given.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Magnetism. - Ferromagnetism.

F-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 6241

Author : Kaezer Jan, Gemperle Richard

Inst : -

Title : Remarks on the Paper by Specek "Structure of Surface
Closing Domains on the (100) Surface in Iron"

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1959, 9, No 1, 115

Abstract : Refers to Referat Zhur Fizika 1959, No 6, 13206.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Magnetism - Ferromagnetism.

F

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001
Czechoslovakia - Physics - 1959, 9, No 3, 306-313, 8912
CIA-RDP86-00513R000514710016-6

Author : Kaczer Jan, Gemperle Richard

Inst : -

Title : A Contribution to the Domain Structure of Iron Whiskers

Orig Pub : Czechosl. phys. zh., 1959, 9, No 3, 306-313

Abstract : See Abstract 8912.

Card 1/1

8
4E20
3
The domain structure of iron whiskers. Jan Kocet and Richard Gemperle (Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 9, 505-13 (1960) (in English); cf. DeBlois and Graham, *C.A.* 53, 7772. — K. and O. give an interpretation of the domain patterns found on iron whiskers. An explanation of the closure structure at the end of a whisker grown in the (111) direction is given on the basis of a quant. analysis. Structures which form on whiskers strained by axial pressure and bending are also dealt with. The results are in good agreement with expt. A. Kremhells

INST PHYSICS, C2 ACAD SCI

GEMPERLE, R.

Distr: 4g2c

Domain structure of cobalt whiskers. Jan Kacér, Richard Gemperle, and Zdeněk Hauptman (Czechoslov. Acad. Sci., Prague). Czechoslov. J. Phys. 9, 806-12(1969) (in English).—The colloid technique was used. A new type of domain structure is found; the width of the domains is studied as a function of the thickness of the whisker. This dependence follows a $1/2$ power law and does not agree with existing theories which predict a half power law. 24 references. A. Krenbitter

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1-mje(JD)

S/137/62/000/004/010/201
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Gaupman, Z., Katser, Ya., Gemperle, R.

TITLE: Growing of filiform cobalt crystals and some results of their physical investigation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 19, abstract 4A99 (V sb. "Rost kristallov, v. 3", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 159 - 166, Discuss. 214 - 218)

TEXT: Filiform Co crystals were grown by reduction of analytically pure dehydrated Co bromide with hydrogen, refined of O_2 . The process is carried out on a special device. The optimum temperature for Co crystal growth is 750 - 760°C, and the necessary rate of H_2 flow varies within 0.4 - 0.8 cm/sec. The filiform crystals obtained have a thickness from a few μ to 100 μ and a length of a few millimeters. On the crystals obtained, the domain structure was studied. It was established that the surface structure of domains was extremely complex; this is in contradiction to theoretical concepts. However, the surface domain structure is exclusively regular. A passage of domains from one to

Card 1/2

Growing of filiform cobalt...

S/137/62/000/004/010/201
A006/A101

the other side of crystals is observed. A brief review is given of the properties of filiform crystals, the mechanism of their growth and methods of growing.

V. Zemskov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/004/120/160
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Kaczér, J., Gemperle, R.

TITLE: Honeycomb domain structure

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 46, abstract 4E399
(Chekhosl. fiz. zh., 1961, v. B11, no. 7, 510-522, English;
Russian summary)

TEXT: This is a report on the honeycomb domain structure of magnetoplumbite $\text{PbFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$. The specimens were thin plane-parallel monocrystalline plates bounded by basal planes. The honeycomb structure appeared on demagnetization from saturation of the specimen in a field forming an angle of about 90° with the hexagonal axis. An ordinary lamellar domain structure was formed at angles less than 80° . The energy, calculated theoretically, of the honeycomb domain structure was found to be by 5% higher than the energy of the lamellar structure. The conditions of formation of the honeycomb structure and its stability are evaluated. The theory provides a satisfactory explanation of the experimental facts, if the honeycomb structure is regarded as metastable.

L. Boyarskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

G/030/62/002/010/004/004
D290/D300

44 2560
AUTHORS:

Wrzeciono, A. and Gemperle, R.

TITLE:

The influence of external magnetic fields on the domain formation in Mn_5Ge_3

PERIODICAL:

Physica status solidi, v. 2, no. 10, 1962, 1384-1392

TEXT:

The effect of external magnetic fields on the formation of domains in Mn_5Ge_3 was studied by means of Bitter powder patterns. The specimens consisted of large crystallites, whose hexagonal axes were approximately parallel. Bitter patterns showing a honeycomb domain structure were obtained when the specimens were cooled below the Curie point in the presence of external magnetic fields (20 - 350 oersted) that were both parallel and perpendicular to the preferred direction: the patterns obtained in the absence of an external magnetic field showed the well-known meandering structure. Honeycomb patterns were also obtained after the specimens had been subjected to a field of 20,000 oersted. There are 7 figures.

Card 1/2

The influence of external ...

G/030/62/002/010/004/004
D290/D308

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Ferromagnetyków Instytut Fizyki PAN, Poznań
(Ferromagnetics Establishment, Institute of Physics
PAS, Poznań) (A. Wrzeciono); Fyzikální ústav ČSAV,
Praha (Physical Institute ČSAV, Prague) (R. Gemperle)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1962

Card 2/2

L 1691-66 EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5006835

CS/0055/65/015/002/0122/0127

AUTHOR: Kambersky, V.; Gemperle, R.

TITLE: Susceptibility of iron films near remanence

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 2, 1965, 122-127

TOPIC TAGS: iron film, isotropic iron film, iron film near remanence, polycrystalline film, magnetic anisotropy, remanence film

ABSTRACT: Susceptibility in the direction perpendicular to the average magnetization of a not completely saturated polycrystalline film is influenced by the magnetic anisotropy of the crystallites (or defects) and by the energy connected with the non-uniformity of magnetization. The results of measurements on iron films are compared with the simple theory of susceptibility and with a further analysis of the role of anisotropy. In macroscopically isotropic iron films, the measured values of the average magnetization and of the susceptibility in the transverse direction was shown to agree approximately with the analysis of the role of anisotropy and stray-field energy, which was based on the common model of magnetization buckling. In high-remanence films the susceptibility was more influenced by variations

Card 1/2

L 1691-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5006835

of the interaction energy than by anisotropy. The authors thank Dr. J. Kaczer and Dr. E. Feldtkeller for valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 10 formulas. 3

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague

SUBMITTED: 20Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NO REF SOV: 000

CITER: 013

Card

2/2 SP 1

GEMSKIY, N. ✓

Due to automatization. Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no.13:51 J1 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy orgotdelom Litovskogo respublikanskogo soveta
profsoyusov.
(Lithuania--Bicycles and tricycles)

GEMSKIY, N.

Meeting of agricultural leaders. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.6:30 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Lithuania--Agriculture)
(Socialist competition)

BIJUNAS, B.; GEMSKIS, N.; SOROCKINAS, G.; JOCAITE, V., red.; ANAITIS, J.,
tekhn. red.

[Wages in industry, building, transportation, communication
systems and loading-unloading] Darbo apmokejimas pramoneje,
statyboje, transporte, rysiu sistemoje ir uz pakrovimo-
iskrovimo darbus. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines
literaturos leidykla, 1962. 387 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Lithuania--Wages)

S/181/63/005/001/023/064
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Tovstyuk, K. D., and Gernus, D. M.

TITLE: The structure of the spectrum of CdSb-type crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 142-146

TEXT: Group-theoretical methods based on previously published results (e. g. E. I. Rashba, FTT, 1, 407, 1959; V. E. Sheka, FTT, 2, 1211, 1960; FTT, 4, 983, 1962) were used to investigate the dispersion law for crystals of the space group D_{2h}^1 in the environment of extremal points. The quantities

$$V_1 = -\frac{e\hbar}{4m^2c^2}(\sigma[\nabla\Phi \times p]), \quad V_2 = \frac{\hbar}{m}(Kp),$$

$$V_3 = \frac{\hbar^2 K^2}{2m}, \quad V_4 = \frac{e\hbar^2}{4m^2c^2}(K[\nabla\Phi \times \sigma])$$

are considered as perturbations (cf. Sb. FTT, II, 162, 1959); \vec{K} is a small vector which begins at the extremum. When spin is not taken into account, for the $\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_8$ representation
Card 1/3

The structure of the spectrum of ...

S/181/63/005/001/023/064
B102/B186

$$E(K) = AK^3 + a_1K^2 + b_1K + c_1K^3 \quad (1)$$

and for $\sum_1 - \sum_4 [\Delta, \lambda]$

$$E(K) = AK^3 + a_2K^2 + b_2K + c_2K^3 \quad (3)$$

are obtained. If spin is taken into account, one obtains

$$E(K) = AK^3 + a_3K^2 + b_3K + c_3K^3 \quad (3')$$

for the representation $M_3(M_1) - M_4(M_2) [N, L]$. If, however, spin-orbital interaction is taken into account, 12 extremal points arise which are

Card 2/3

The structure of the spectrum of ...

S/181/63/005/001/023/064
B102/B186

shifted with the axes perpendicularly to the latter. With certain values of the parameters these points become degenerate and form an elliptic loop (cf. Rashba and Sheka). There is 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Chernovtsy State University).

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1962 (initially)
July 23, 1962 (after revision)

Card 3/3

GEMUS, D.M. [Hemus, D.M.]

Energy spectrum of current carriers in compounds of the V_2O_5
type. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.9:954-960 S '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOROPECKA, Helena; KOROPECKY, Igor; GENZA, Emil

Continuous measurement of the viscosity of liquids. Pt. 2.
Sbor VSChT Pardubice 1/2 131-144 '62 [publ. '63].

1. Katedra automatizace chemickych vyrob, Vysoka skola
chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

KOROPECKY, Igor; KOROPECKA, Helena; GENYA, Emil; KASPAR, Jiri

Continuous measurement of the viscosity of liquids. Pt. 3.
Sbor VSChT Pardubice 1/2 145-151 '62 [publ. '63].

1. Katedra automatizace chemickych vyrob, Vysoka skola
chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

KOROPECKA, Helena; KOROPECKY, Igor; GEMZA, Emil

Continuous automatic viscometer. Automatizace 6 no.3:65-68 Mr '63.

1. Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

GEMZA, Stefan

Proper arrangement of the state of reserves and supplies has
basic priority among the problems of the current year.
Wlad hut 15 no.1:12 Ja '99.

GASPARIC, J.; GERIZOVA-TABORSKA, I.

CSR

Research Institute for Organic Syntheses, Pardubice-Rybitvi

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 12, 1962,
pp 2996-3052.

"Paper Chromatographic Identification of Dispersion Dyes"

GASPARIC, J.; GEMZOVA-TABORSKA, I.

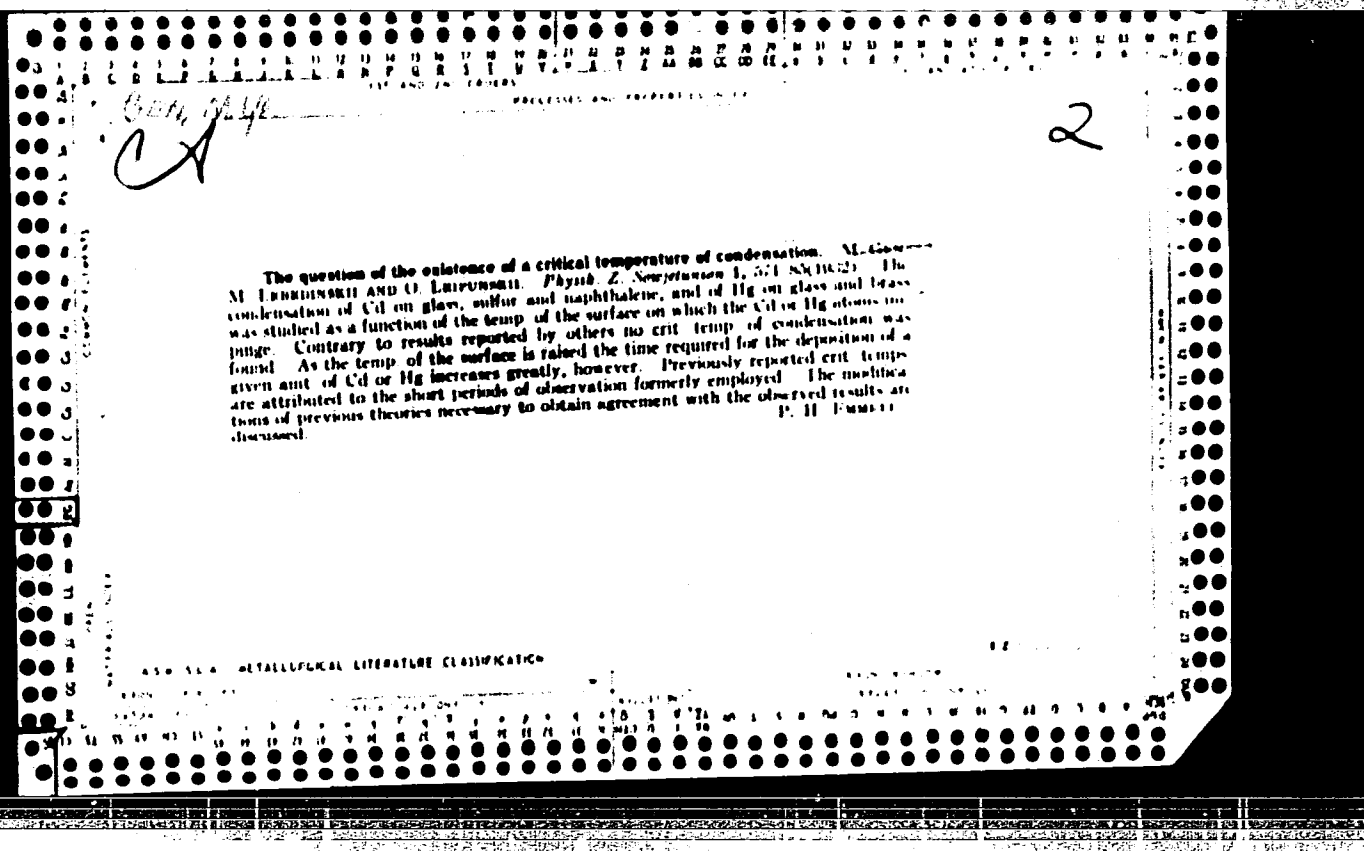
Paperchromatographic identification of dispersion dyes. Coll Cs
Chem 27 no.12:2996-3052 D '62.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur organische Synthesen, Pardubice -
Rybitvi.

Gen', I. I.

Gen', I. I. - "The reduction of brokerage and waste in glass-making," Izv. Tekhn. Konf-tsil' S. I. Botnikov, Stokol. Prom-sti, Moscow, 1988, p. 77-87.

SO: U-3600, 10 July 83, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Stroy, No. 6, 1983).



LIST AND INDEX CODES		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX	
<p>GEN. No. 40</p> <p>2</p>		<p>A method of obtaining organosols of alkali metals. M. Ya. Gen, I. I. Zelmanov and A. I. Shadrin. <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 6, 209-79 (1962); cf. C. A. 57, 2151. — Diagrams are shown for app. for the prepn. of organosols by shaking molten Na in hot syring, benzene, etc., or by passing Na vapors at reduced pressure into the cooled liquid, at -80°. F. H. Rathmann</p>	
<p>ADDITIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>CLASSIFICATION</p>	

GEN. M. YA.		CONSTITUTION AND PROPERTIES INDEX		NO. AND DATE COVERED	
		<p>Cold flames and two-stage self-ignition in benzene-air mixtures. A. S. Gerasimov, M. Ya. Ozer, and B. A. Yanitsky. (Inst. Chem. Phys., USSR Nat. U.S.S.R., Moscow). <i>J. Phys. Chem.</i> (U.S.S.R.), 23, 1288-9 (1947) (in Russian).</p> <p>—It was observed that during combustion of benzene-air mixtures at low pressures (below 1 atm.) there are two-stage self-ignitions. Now, it has been shown that a two-stage self-ignition occurs less than the air-fuel mixture used in nature. This shows that there is no induction period; detonation is possible for any fuel in air and, temp., etc., are favorable. Benzene-air mixtures, containing oxygen equal to 0.36 and 0.56 were tested, and the pressure of the gas was recorded continuously. The pressure first was constant (induction period), then rose rapidly (cold flame), remained constant (2nd induction period), and rose again ("blue flame"). (cf. Spenser and Townsend, C.A. 30, 2897). The rise of pressure is so small that the gas temp. cannot be high. When the initial pressure is raised from 5 atm. to 5.5 atm., the 2nd induction period disappears; and when the initial pressure is 5.9 atm., hot detonation takes place. This is valid at 580°. At 600° detonation occurs at 5.4 atm. The region of cold flame could not be fixed with precision, as it is affected by the sensitivity of the manometer and by the previous history of the reaction vessel. The apparent activation energy of the cold flame is about 20,000 cal. between 525° and 561° and about 27,000 cal. between 561° and 670°.</p> <p>J. J. Riberman</p>		2	
ASAC'S METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
FROM SYMBOLS		COLLECTOR		DATE RECEIVED	
SYMBOLS		COLLECTOR		DATE RECEIVED	

Gen., M. Ya.

✓ Discovery of short-life isomers. F. A. Yampol'skiy, O. I. Tolpinskiy, M. Ya. Gen., and A. M. Tikhomirov. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Fiz. 19, 338-42 (1955).—A current of deuterons of 10 ma. at a voltage of 150 kv. bombarded a Zr target satd. with T producing 14-m.e.v. neutrons. The γ -radiation of the target was picked up by a scintillation counter with an org. crystal. γ -Rays were discovered with half-lives of 0.45-1.5 millise., 5.5 millise., 27-30 millise., and 3-4 sec. γ -Rays corresponding to short life isomers were also observed on bombarding targets of Pb and Bi with 14.7-m.e.v. neutrons. This γ -radiation was attributed to Pb^{203} and Bi^{205} . S. Pakswor

THY (3)

5(4) ·

SOV/20-127-2-36/70

AUTHORS:

Gen, M. Ya., Ziskin, M. S., Petrov, Yu. I.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Dispersion Degree of Aluminum Aerosols in Dependence of the Conditions of Their Formation

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 2, pp 366-368 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Fine-disperse metals stand out because of their high adsorptive and chemical activity. Therefore, the importance was felt of investigating the relationship existing between dispersion degree and activity for particles smaller than 10^{-5} cm. Owing to the difficulty met in preparing particles of sufficiently similar size in the mechanical way, the method by Gen, Zel'manov and Shal'nikov (Ref 1) was applied. Aluminum was evaporated on a tungsten spiral in a glass flask filled with inert gas (Ar, He, H). The loose precipitates forming on the cooled flask wall exhibited a different coloring depending on pressure and kind of gas. The black (finer) precipitates tended to self-ignition in the air. The dispersion of the aerosols was investigated by means of the EMZ electron microscope. The degree of dispersion was determined by counting and measuring the particles on photographs (Fig 1). The differential and

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Investigation of the Dispersion Degree of Aluminum SOV/20-127-2-36/70
Aerosols in Dependence of the Conditions of Their Formation

integral distribution curves were in all cases similar to those shown in figure 2 for an argon pressure of 27 mm. The dependence of the weight average of the particle diameters on pressure and kind of gas is illustrated in figure 3. In each gas a maximum diameter characteristic of the respective gas is attained, which does no more change with further pressure increase. In the case of gas pressure below 1 mm the particle diameter was smaller than the resolving power of the electron microscope ($\sim 10^{-7}$ cm). Table 1 specifies the oxidating properties and the analysis of the aerosols oxidated in the air. Figure 4 shows the dependence of the metal content in the oxidation product on the diameter of the particles. The oxide layer thickness was determined therefrom as amounting to about 10 molecular layers. The spherical form of the particles is a

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Investigation of the Dispersion Degree of Aluminum SOV/20-127-2-36/70
Aerosols in Dependence of the Conditions of Their Formation

characteristic feature. Attempts are being made to clarify the structure and the processes in the formation of the solid phase. The authors express their gratitude to A. I. Shal'nikov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, for valuable advice. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 13, 1959, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1959

Card 3/3

GEN, M.Ya.; PETROV, Yu.I.

Emission of chemically active particles in the oxidation
of aluminum. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.6:1361-1363 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akad. V.M.Kondrat'yevym.
(Aluminum) (Oxidation)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039644

S/0181/64/006/006/1622/1626

AUTHOR: Gen, M. Ya.; Velichenkova, Ye. A.; Yeramina, I. V.;
Ziskin, M. S.

TITLE: Formation and properties of Ag-Cu alloys in the finely
dispersed state

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1622-1626

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol silver copper system, silver copper alloy,
aerosol alloy preparation, aerosol alloy structure, aerosol alloy
lattice constant, aerosol alloy silver solubility, aerosol
alloy copper solubility

ABSTRACT: Ag-Cu solid solutions of constant or varying composition
were prepared in the form of aerosols by vapor deposition from
Ag-Cu melts on glass or thin collodion film substrates kept
at room temperature in helium or argon at atmospheric pressure. The
initial composition of the melts was varied from 0 to 100% of each
component; deposition time was 30 sec. The particles of the Ag-Cu

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039644

aerosols had a spherical form; the particle size, regardless of composition, varied from $1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ to $0.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cm, respectively for particles produced in argon and helium. The aerosols of pure Ag and Cu have the same lattice parameters as pure Ag and Cu in the usual state. However, while in Ag-Cu macroalloys the transition from the single-phase to the two-phase region is abrupt, the lattice constants change from 4.078 and 3.605 to 4.032 and 3.626 Å, and the solubility limits do not exceed 13.5 at% for Cu and 9 at% Ag; in an aerosol alloy, the transition from the single-phase to the two-phase region is gradual and the change in the lattice constants is appreciably greater: from 4.078 and 3.605 to 4.004 and 3.647 Å at a content of 33 at% Cu and 27 at% Ag in larger particles, and 37 at% Cu and 32 at% Ag in the case of finer particles, which is apparently the result of increased limits of solubility. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR Moscow (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039644

SUBMITTED: 28Nov63

DATE ACQ: 19Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 28759-65 EWA(k)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EPF(n)-2/T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/
EWA(m)-2 P₀-4/Pf-4/P1-4/Pu-4/P1-4 LJP(z) WG/JHB/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5004369

S/0056/65/G18/001/0029/0033

AUTHOR: Gen, M. Ya.; Petinov, V. I.

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance in finely dispersed lithium

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 1, 1965, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: lithium, aerosol particle, electron paramagnetic resonance, line width, spin lattice relaxation

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the influence of the size of spherical lithium particles on the width and profile of the paramagnetic resonance line. Finely dispersed lithium with particle size from 6×10^{-5} to 6×10^{-6} cm was obtained by an aerosol method similar to that described by Gen elsewhere (with M. S. Ziskin and Yu. I. Petrov, DAN SSSR v. 127, 36, 1959). The EPR spectra were recorded at 300 and 77K with standard apparatus of the EPR-2 type using modulation at 9350 Mc/sec. The results show that the EPR line broadens almost 2-fold when the particle size is reduced from 6×10^{-5} to 6×10^{-6} cm. The probability of the spin flip of an electron upon its collision with the surface of a particle is found by plotting

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L 28759-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004369

4
the reciprocal of the spin lattice relaxation time against the reciprocal of the particle radius. The spin lattice relaxation, and consequently also the spin flip probability, is found to be governed essentially by relaxation on the impurities, and depends therefore on the purity of the lithium. For the finest lithium, an additional narrow EPR line, approximately 1 Oe wide, was observed at 77K, and is attributed to quantization of the electron levels in such small particles. "We thank N. I. Stoyenko and Yu. I. Fedorov for help in preparing the samples, and I. F. Shegolev for a discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki (filial) Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics (Branch), Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

08180-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
 ACC NR: AF6024870 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/001/0118/0120
 AUTHOR: Suzdalev, I. P.; Gen, M. Ya.; Gol'danskiy, V. I.; Makarov, Ye. F.
 ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institute khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)
 TITLE: Nuclear gamma resonance in highly dispersed tin
 SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 1, 1966, 118-120
 TOPIC TAGS: tin, nuclear resonance, aerosol, Mossbauer effect, Mossbauer spectrum, temperature dependence
 ABSTRACT: The Mossbauer effect was investigated in highly dispersed tin particles having diameters of 250, 370, 600, and 1550 Å. The dispersed tin was produced by evaporating liquid drops in a helium or argon atmosphere and condensing the vapor into aerosol particles. The particle size was regulated by the rate of flow and also depended on the gas. The mean particle size was determined with an electron microscope. The spectrum for the highly dispersed tin consisted of a single line characteristic of ordinary polycrystalline β -Sn with a chemical shift of 2.6 mm/sec (relative to SnO_2). The probability of the Mossbauer effect f' was measured as a function of the temperature (T) and particle diameter (d) from the area under the spectral absorption curve. The results show that f' diminishes with decreasing particle diameter, starting with $d = 600$ Å. The temperature dependence is steeper. The variation with particle sizes is connected with the influence of the surface. The Debye temperature is determined

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ACC NR: AP6024870

3

for the different groups of particles and is found to be 120, 130, 135, and 140K respectively, as well as for tin atoms in the surface layer (100K), which had a thickness of 5 lattice constants. Arguments favoring the decrease of f' accompanying smaller particles and its strong temperature dependence to be associated with surface phenomena and not with any frequency change in the internal-atom spectra for these particles are presented. The authors thank V. A. Muller for assisting in the preparation of some samples, Yu. I. Fedorov for the electron-microscope determination of the particle sizes, and Yu. I. Petrov for valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Feb66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 009

Cord 2/2 nat

ACC NR: AP7000656

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/005/0721/0724

AUTHOR: Gen, M. Ya.; Ieremina, I. V.; Fedorova, Ye. A.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Preparation and crystal structure of finely dispersed Fe-Co alloy powders

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 5, 1966, 721-724

TOPIC TAGS: iron cobalt alloy, iron cobalt alloy powder, aerosol powder, ^{METAL} powder, ^{PRODUCTION} powder, property, ^{METAL} iron containing alloy, cobalt containing alloy, aerosol

ABSTRACT: The preparation of highly dispersed, homogeneous, pure powders of Fe-Co alloys of various composition and various particle size by the aerosol method has been investigated. The powders contained 0 to 100% Co with spherical particles $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ and $1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm and were obtained by evaporation of Fe-Co alloy at 2100C in argon and helium under atmosphere pressure followed by condensation of metal vapors. The average diameter of particles obtained by evaporation in argon was $5.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ and in helium, $1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$. Increasing Co content changed the lattice structure of the particles from α -Fe lattice to α - and γ -Fe lattice and finally to the Co lattice. The lattice parameters are not constant and depend on the Fe-Co alloy composition. It was established that the lattice parameters of aerosols of Fe-Co alloys and of Fe and Co are smaller than those of solid metals and alloys and

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UDC: 548.735

ACC NR: AP7000656

depend on the particle size. Curves were plotted of the dependence of powder composition and lattice parameters on Fe-Co alloy composition. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004/

Card. 2/2

GENA, M.

Forty years of scientific activities of Dr. Alfred Trawinski.
Med. wet. 6 no.6:389-390 June 1950. (CIML 20:1)

GENA, N., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Interdependence between the growth and development of aboveground and root systems of the ~~Antonovka obyknovennaya~~ ^{Antonovka} apple tree grafted on various wildings." Mos, 1957. 16 pp (Mos Order of Lenin Agr Acad im K. A. Timiryazev), 110 copies (KL, 1-58, 120)

- 76 -

GENADENIK, M.
GENADENIK, M.

Pneumatic tube transportation at the Lesogorskiy Milling Combine.
Muk. elev. prom. 23 no.12:26 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Lesogorskogo zavodoupravleniya.
(Grain-handling machinery) (Pneumatic-tube transportation)

SECRET, A

Gerasim, A. Production of pasteurized fruit juices. p. 20. LPA
PROIZVODSTVO. Sotsya. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1955.

SC: Monthly List of the East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC. Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

GENADIEV, AS.

Sterile Fruit Juice Production. Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry),
#2:2h: Feb 55

GENADIEV, A.

Genadiev, A. Studying the production of tin from scrap tin plate by an electrolytic method with alkali. p.37.
Development of Polish industry. p.41.

Vol. 4, no. 7, 1955 LENA PROMISHELENOST Sofiya, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (LEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2
February, 1956

GENADIEV, A.

Genadiev, A. Application of the study made on a productive process and installation for producing tin from scrap tin plate. p.12.

Vol. 4, no. 8, 1955 LEKA PROMISHLENOST Sofiya, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EMAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2
February, 1956

GENADIEV, N.

A thermometer for measuring surface temperature. Khidro 1
meteorolog no.5:24-29 '62.

GENADIEV, N.

Two applications of a mechanical principle. Khidro i
meteorolog 5 3-12 '63.

ACC NR: AP7003865

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/66/019/012/1139/1142

AUTHOR: Levkov, L. ; Genadiev, N.

ORG: Geophysical Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Science

TITLE: Relation between the freezing temperature of supercooled water droplets and the cooling rate

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 19, no. 12, 1966, 1139-1142

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, cooling rate, supercooled water droplet, freezing, temperature *MEASUREMENT, WATER, SUPERCOOLING*

ABSTRACT: A study was conducted to determine the relationship between the freezing temperature of supercooled water droplets and the cooling rate. Twenty water droplets from various samples of water were frozen a total of 326 times in a 20-cm³ freezing chamber at different cooling rates, and were defrosted. The results obtained showed that the absolute maximum deviation from the mean freezing temperature of each drop varied between 0.2—0.9C, and the mean

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ACC NR: AP7003865

square deviation for the freezing temperature of each drop was between 0.1—0.5C. The mean deviation for the different cooling rates was found to vary irregularly between +0.16C and — 0.15C. No conclusive results were obtained. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [SP]

SUB CODE: 204/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 002/OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

GEMADINNIK, I.S.

Cystography in nocturnal incontinence. Vest.rent. 1 rad. 31 no.5:
54-56 S-O '56. (MLPA 10:1)

(BLADDER, radiography

in nocturnal incontinence)

(URINATION DISORDERS, radiography)

incontinence, nocturnal, cystography)

GENADIEVNIK, I.S.(Chelyabinsk); KISLYUK, A.G. (Chelyabinsk)

Diagnostic significance of pneumoarthrography in injuries of the
knee joint and its complications. Vest. rent. 1 rad.

32 no.1:37-40 supplement '57

(MLRA 10:5)

(KNEE, wounds and inj.

diag., pneumoarthrography)

G. RADINER, J.S., Cond Med Sci--(disc) "~~Scientific~~ ¹⁻¹² radiographic study
of the aorta in brachylasia patients." 1957, 1958. 14 pp (State Sci
Res X-Ray-Radiol Inst, Lin of Health RESON), 1957-58, 1958-59 (11, 25-58, 118)

-163-

GENADINNIK, I.S. (Chelyabinsk, ul. Yuzhnyy Spartak, d. 2, kv. 35)

Roentgenokymographic study of the aorta in brucellosis. Vest. rent.
i rad. 34 no.1:12-15 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(BRUCELLOSIS, pathol.

aorta, kymography (Rus))

(AORTA, pathol.

in brucellosis, kymography (Rus))

GERADINNIK, I.S., kand.med.nauk; MEDUNETSKAYA, V.M.; TARASOVA, L.H.

Case of congenital craniofacial dysostosis (Crouzon's disease). Vest.
rent. i rad. 34 no.4:73-75 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.B. Katsnel'son) Chelyabinskogo
meditsinskogo instituta i iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya Chelyabinskoy
oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach N.S. Klyukov).
(HYPERTELORISM case reports)

GENADINNIK, I.S., kand.med.nauk; SKVORTSOV, I.G., dotsent

Diagnosis and treatment of malignant teratodermoid cysts of the
mediastinum. Khirurgiia 36 no.8:80-85 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(MEDIASTINUM—CANCER)

GENADINNIK, I.S., kand.med.nauk; MEDUNETSKAYA, V.M.; SABANOVA, R.I.

Problem of leontiasis ossium. Vest.otorin. 23 no.2:55-60 F '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

(HEAD—ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

MYSLYAYEVA, A.V., kand. med. nauk; ZAKHVATKINA, I.A.; SVERDLOV, S.L.;
 ANDREYEV, I.D., dotsent; GENADINNIK, I.S., kand. med. nauk;
 KUZNETSOV, A.A., NIKOLAYEVA, G.V., prof.; SILAKOVA, V.V., dotsent;
 SHAMLYAN, N.P.; FRIDMAN, M.N., dotsent; GORBYLEV, M.K.; SIGAL,
 Ye.S., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR; KHOLOPOVA, L.I.; GABOV, A.A.;
 LILEYEV, V.A.; MAKAREVICH, Ya.A., kand. med. nauk; SHELEPIN, A.S.;
 SIMELEV, M.M.; PEVZNER, G.I.; SILAYEV, Yu.S.

Abstracts. Sovet. med. 27 no.6:140-145 Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki ~~vrotsennikh~~ bolezney i patologicheskoy anatomii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Myslyayeva, Zakhvatkina). 2. Iz Novozybkovskoy mezhrayonnoy bol'nitsy Bryanskoy oblasti (for. Sverdlov). 3. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Andreyev).
4. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii i kafedry rentgenologii Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Genadinnik, Kuznetsov). 5. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Nikolayeva, Silakova). 6. Iz Lovozerskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Murmanskoy oblasti (for Shamlyan).
7. Iz kafedry hospital'noy terapii Bashkiyskogo meditsinskogo instituta i terapevticheskogo otdeleniya ~~8-oy~~ bol'nitsy (for

(Continued on next card)

GENADINNIK, I.S., kand.med.nauk; TANANYKIN, N.I.; MARKOV, V.M.

Diagnosis of osteochondrodystrophy. *Pediatrics* 42 no.1:
70-75 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - kand.med.nauk N.S.
Tyurina) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIPOCHONDRODYSTROPHY)

TANANYKIN, N.I.; GENADINIK, I.S., kand. med. nauk

Single-stage multilayer tomography of the normal heart and
large thoracic vessels in children. *Pediatrics* 42 no.6:
51-57 Je'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - dotsent
A.G. Suntsov) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GENADINNIK, I.S., kand. med. nauk

Portal venography in epigastric tumors; autopsy data. Vest. rent.
i rad. 39 no.1:36-39 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - dotsent P.M. Tarasov) i
kafedra rentgeno-radiologii (zav. - dotsent A.G. Suntsov, nauchnyy
konsul'tant - prof. I.M. Yakhnich) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

GENADIMIK, I.S., kand. med. nauk; KOLSHIN, Yu.V.

Absorption of colloidal contrast suspension from the gallbladder
in obstructive jaundice. Khirurgiia 40 no.3:109-110 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra rentgeno-radiologii (zav.- dotsent A.G. Sutsaev)
Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GENADINNIK, I.S., kand.med.nauk; TANANYKIN, N.I.; KUZNETSOV, A.A.

Significance of one-stage multilayer tomosplenoportography in
the diagnosis of tumors of the organs of the epigastric region.
Vest.rent.i rad. 40 no.5:30-34 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - dotsent P.M.Taranov) i
kafedra rentgeno-radiologii (zav. - dotsent A.G.Suntsov)
Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

L 16731-63

IJP(C)/SSD

EPA(b)/EPF(o)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/
Id-4/Pr-4/Pu-4 WW/JD

S/124/63/000/004/01E/064

AUTHOR: Vul'is, L. A. and Genayeva, L. I. 77

TITLE: On the calculation of integral regularities in the transitional region of flow

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 4, 1963, 31, abstract 4B548
(Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. energ., no. 1(21), 1962, 66-73.)

TEXT: For calculating the coefficients of friction and heat exchange (and other integral characteristics), in the transitional flow region, the author proposes to compute, using certain weighted factors, these coefficients at laminar and turbulent flow conditions. The dependence of the weighted factors on the Reynolds number is given. The results of calculation based on the method offered are compared with experimental results. The tests are tied in with specific cases: air flow around a plate, flow of molten metal in a tube, flow in rough channels. There is satisfactory correlation between the test and the calculation. R. M. Kopyatkevich.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

L 12767-63

EWI(1)/BDS

ASD/AFTC/ESD-3

RB

8/169/63/000/004/004/017

56

AUTHOR:

Genadiyev, N.

TITLE:

A thermometer for measuring surface temperatures

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1963, abstract 4B103
(Khidrol. i meteorologiya, no. 5, 1962, 24-29; in Bulgarian,
summaries in Russian and English)

TEXT:

A rectangular aluminum plate with its sides bent in order to increase its rigidity serves as the expanding element in the thermometer. Steel bars are fastened to the short edges of the plate and two prismatic parallel channels which face each other are cut into the bars. Slightly tapering edges of an invar tape are fitted into these channels; since the length of the invar tape is somewhat greater than the distance between the channels, it assumes an arched shape and is under pressure. The length and the curvature of the invar tape vary with changes in the length of the aluminum plate. Displacements in the midpoint of the arc formed by the tape causes the instrument needle to rotate. The theory of the instrument is discussed in the article and details of its design are presented.

[Abstracter's note: Full translation.]

Card 1/1

USSR / Farm Animals. Honey Bee

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21539

Author : Genaus A. F.

Inst :

Title : My Experience in Multi-Storied Management of Bees
(Moy opyt mnogokorpusnogo soderzhaniya pchel)

Orig Pub: Pchelovodstvo, 1957, No 6, 18-20

Abstract: The Apiary of the Novo-Uralsk Grain Sovkhoz of the Omsk Oblast maintains, since 3 years ago, 100 families in multi-storied hives (frame 435 x 230 mm.) and harvests an average honey crop of 60 kg. and 1.4 kg. of bees wax. The bees winter in 2 stories.

Card 1/1

BRICHKIN, A.V.; GRENENSHCHIKOV, L.S.; GEMRACH, A.N.

Comparative reading rates of blower-action vacuum and compression
dust counters in laboratory and mine conditions. Vest.AN Kazakh.
SSR 11 no.11:57-74 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Counting devices) (Dust)

GENBACH, A. N.

USSR/ Mining - Rock destruction

Card 1/1 Pub. 123 - 3/13

Authors : Brichkin, A. V.; Genbach, A. N.; and Zhakupov, T. Ye

Title : Mechanism of rock destruction by forces acting under high temperatures and the theoretical bases for thermal well-boring

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 120/3, 33-48, Mar 1955

Abstract : Methods of rock destruction are discussed and the advantages of the thermal method, in comparison with the mechanical method of rock destruction, are established experimentally. The greatest success was obtained when the heating gas (oxygen) flowed at a supersonic speed in the boring device. The theoretical bases for thermal well-boring are presented and a number of different designs of well-boring devices are suggested. Fifteen USSR references (1931-1954). Graphs; diagrams; tables.

Institution :

Submitted :

BRICHKIN, A.V.; ~~GENBACH~~, A.N., inzhener; ZHAKUPOV, T.Ye.; inzhener;
CHULAKOV, P.Ch., inzhener.

Theory and principles of design of a thermal jet piercing machine.
Gor. shur. no.4:24-30 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN KasSSR (for Brichkin).
(Boring machinery)

BRICHKIN, A.V., professor, doktor; ~~CHAKUPOV~~ CHAKUPOV, G.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.; ~~CHENBACH~~ CHENBACH, A.N., inzhener; CHULAKOV, P.Ch., inzhener; SINDYEV, P.R., inzhener;

Manually operated thermoborer with a single nozzle burner. Mekh.trud. rab. 11 no.1:15-16 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk KazSSR (for Brichkin)
(Boring machinery)

9(6)

SOV/112-59-3-5604

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 191 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Brichnik, A. V., Genbach, A. N., and Gazizov, Kh. Kh.

TITLE: Scheme of Electron Desk for Regulating and Controlling Operation of a Hole-Drilling Thermal Unit (Skhema elektronnogo pul'ta regulirovaniya i upravleniya rezhima raboty termoagregata po bureniyu skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. gorn. dela, 1958, Nr 1(8), pp 88-97
(summary in the Kazakh language)

ABSTRACT: The principle and peculiarities of thermal drilling are considered. An electron controller is described which is intended for measuring, proportioning, controlling, and shutting off liquids flowing in pipelines, and also intended for lifting the drilling tool on the surface when flow conditions abruptly change. The controller includes a rotameter, an electron amplifier, a batcher, an indicator device, a controlling device and interlocks. Three illustrations. Bibliography: 8 items.

A.A.S.

Card 1/1

BRICHKIN, A.V.; POTOTSKIY, V.B.; OMNBACH, A.N.

Design of a OM-3 hydraulic hammer drill for boring blast and
exploitation holes. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR no.3:
91-98 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Boring machinery)

BRICHKIN, A.V., prof.; CHULAKOV, P.Ch., inzh.; GEMBACH, A.N., inzh.

Theoretical principles of thermal piercing. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.shur.
no.7:48-56 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Kaz.SSR (for Brichkin). 2. Kazakhskiy gorno-
metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Boring)

BRICHKIN, A.V.; SINDYEV, P.R.; GENBACH, A.N.

Effect of the thermal gas flow on the face of a borehole during
thermal piercing. Trudy Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR no.7:82-101
'58. (MIRA 12:7)

(Boring) (Thermodynamics)

BRICHKIN, A.V.; CHULAKOV, P.Ch.; GENBACH, A.N.

Granulometric composition of the products of thermal boring of holes.
Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14 no.2:52-61 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Boring)

BRICHKIN, A.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GEMERACH, A.H., gornyy inzh.;
GAZIZOV, Kh.Kh.

FEP-BGO photoelectronic apparatus for fractional calculation of
dust particles under the microscope. Bor'ba s sil. 3:224-230
'59. (MIRA 12:9)
(PHOTOELECTRIC MEASUREMENTS) (DUST)

BRICHKIN, A.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; GUNBACH, A.N., inzh.

Jet drill for cutting hard rocks. Stroi. mat. 5 no.1:38 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Boring machinery)

BRIGKIN, A.V.; GEMMACH, A.M.; SHAMIN, P.A.

Automatic control of the jet burner feed in thermal piercing.

Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh SSR 4:99-114 '60.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Boring machinery)

(Automatic control)

86121

S/112/59/000/012/049/097
A052/A001

11 2300

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 148,
24925

AUTHORS: Brichkin, A.V., Grebenshchikov, L.S., Gerbach, A.N.

TITLE: Photoelectronic Counter of Particles in Pulverized Compounds Under
Microscope

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Kazakhsk. gorno-metallurg. in-ta, 1957, No. 15,
pp. 184-195

TEXT: A device for automatic quantitative evaluation of pulverized compounds with dispersed particles of 0.8 micron is described. A dispersed object is shifted in the way that the light beam from the condenser scans by lines the magnified image of the object. A stationary photocell converts the incoming shadows of dispersed particles into electric pulses. The latter are amplified by a 4-stage amplifier on duo triodes with a thyatron output which controls the electromechanical counter. Advantages and shortcomings of the device and the ways of its improvement are discussed.

G.L.G.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.
Card 1/1

LH

BRICHKIN, A.V., prof.; PEREVERTUN, V.V., inzh.; GENBACH, A.N., inzh.

Treating hard rocks, concrete, and reinforced concrete with
a high-temperature ultrasonic gas jet. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
gor. zhur. no.6:61-67 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy
razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdeniy. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN
Kazakhskoy SSR (for Brichkin).

(Rocks—Thermal properties)

(Concrete—Thermal properties)

BRICKIN, A.V.; SINDEYEV, P.R.; GENBACH, A.N.

Form of the gas screen of a jet device for thermal boring. Trudy
Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 10:103-115 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Boring--Equipment and supplies)

BRICHKIN, A.V.; MARGORIN, G.N.; PEREVERTUN, V.V.; MIKHEYEV, S.V.;
GENBACH, A.N.

Design of a rodless thermal drilling shell for widening boreholes.
Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR 9:128-134 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Boring machinery)

BRICHKIN, A.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BELENKO, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;
BOLOTOV, A.V., inzh.; GENBACH, A.N., inzh.; SHAMIN, P.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk; SHERSTYUK, B.F., inzh.

Experimental studies of the parameters of the stream of a jet-
piercing burner. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.3:
52-58 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy
razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdeniy. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN
KazSSR (for Brichkin).

BRICHKIN, A.V., prof.; POGREB, V.I., inzh.; GENBACH, A.N., inzh.

Optimal angle of incidence of a gas jet with the stope surface
during jet piercing. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.
12:88-92 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

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